



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

To-Morrow, as the anniversary of the birth day of George Washington, we wish could be appropriately observed throughout this country. Feelings somewhat akin, yet inspired by purer and more elevated motives than those of mere hero-worship, have prompted nations in all times to regard with almost holy veneration the lives of those citizens whose eminent services have proved a blessing to their country. But the standard of excellency which demands such consideration at the hands of the people is only to be attained by the possession of those noble qualities and the exercise of those virtues which incline men's thoughts and actions at all times to the welfare of their fellow-citizens. No sister or contracted views which serve personal ends can attach to those characters which are called great. But a laudable ambition, an unselfish course, and comprehensive and liberal views, can alone secure that reputation and lasting fame, with which the good and great are rewarded. It is not the men but the virtues which their lives exemplified, that we honor and cherish. It is, therefore, a beautiful custom which leads us at each recurring anniversary of their birth days, to recognize in some befitting manner the lasting benefits of their labors—no less useful, in that, by reviving the memories of their lives, they furnish us models for our own course of conduct.

Whilst our whole country to-morrow should justly claim the right to honor those services which were conferred to no section, it should be the peculiar privilege and duty of Alexandria, to whom have descended so many incidents and associations connected with the life of George Washington, and near whose city his remains now rest, to especially exhibit some memorial token of their grateful appreciation of this great and good man; that in contemplating the glory with which his name has encircled his country, they may also see in his life many incentives to nobler resolves, higher aspirations and a purer life. Like him, in goodness they may perceive the "presence and power of greatness," and in the end, like him, enjoy its rewards.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Schurz made his second speech upon the resolution of inquiry into the sale of arms to France. After he concluded a colloquy took place between Mr. Schurz and Mr. Conklin, in which each expressed his contempt for the other. Mr. Morton replied to Mr. Schurz, maintaining that there was no objection to the investigation, but only to the language of Mr. Sumner's preamble. He commented on Mr. Schurz's motives for his course in the Senate, and said that the report was that his opposition to Grant arose from the removal of his friends from office, which report Mr. Schurz stigmatized as a lie! Mr. Schurz's speech is said on all hands to have been a most able and eloquent one. The Senate chamber, the galleries, and all the rooms adjacent were crowded with visitors, many of whom were ladies.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index says:—"A Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly have prepared a report upon the State Library, showing that there are now left in the Law Department 7,000 volumes, and in the General Library 20,000 volumes, making a total of 27,000. Many of the most valuable works were stolen or mutilated during the war, or in the years immediately succeeding. A copy of Audubon which cost \$1,000, has been ruined by being cut and robbed of plates by the hand of some vandal. The Committee recommend very radical changes to prevent a repetition of these outrages in the future."

There is much excitement in Utah territory, the Convention relative to the admission of the territory as a State, being in session. Some violent speeches were made yesterday, though in one instance the speaker advised the Mormons to abolish polygamy. A general hostility to the National Government was shown in the remarks of all who addressed the Convention. Last night a large mass meeting of the Liberals was held at Salt Lake City, and a resolution adopted that no more taxes be paid until an exhibit of what has been done with the money since the organization of the city, has been made.

The Lynchburg News says that the City Council of Lynchburg, proposes to sell the stock owned by the city in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, amounting to 5,000 shares, and that a person in that city well known and in all respects responsible, has intimated to the Finance Committee of the Council that he is prepared to submit a proposition for the purchase of the whole of the stock. Other responsible parties have signified their intention to compete for the ownership of the stock.

"Parliamentary Brokerage" as it is called, according to all that we see, and hear, will be at a greater discount now than ever. Lobbying in any shape or form, is under sentence of condemnation. The Jenkins affair in Richmond is not calculated to make the people think any better than they did before of the use of money in affecting legislation, or endeavoring to procure the passage or rejection of bills.

Gail Hamilton has become one of the editors of Wood's Household Words, a monthly published at Newburgh, N. Y.—at "is said," of \$3,000 per annum!—tunate Gail. We hope it is true.

Wished Mr. Schurz with the Radicals have "severed the ties"—they "turn him out of" no longer tolerate him!

There was a "scene" in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Morton called Mr. Blair the official spring of Mr. Schurz. He quoted from a speech made by Mr. Blair at Meridian, Mississippi, last summer, in which Mr. Blair is reported to have said that his colleague (Mr. Schurz) declared that the German vote would go against the Republican party. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Blair) made his speech to the Ku Klux. Mr. Blair rose, but Mr. Morton refused to be interrupted, and the Vice President rapped for order; but Mr. Blair said that he did not mean to be misinterpreted. He was talking to citizens, and they were no more Ku Klux than the Senator from Indiana. Mr. Morton continued amid considerable excitement. He said it was in a Ku Klux country, and it was reasonable to suppose that those who were talking to the Senator from Indiana, at this point an aged man in the gallery called out vehemently several times, "It is not true," adding to the excitement. The Vice President rapped loudly and directed the Doorkeepers to eject the offender, but he resisted vigorously and it required the united efforts of several of the attendants to expel him from the gallery, he continuing all the while to repeat, "It is not true; you shan't say what is not so."

It is understood that fifteen ladies are to be sent to Japan by the Japanese minister to teach the English language and ordinary branches of education in schools to be opened. Nearly four hundred applications, mainly from ladies employed in the Departments, have been received. The pay is \$1,500 per annum in gold, for three years, and expenses to Japan and return.

Mr. Morney is calling for "Peace"—"within the confines of the Republican party." He goes for the renomination of Grant—We observe, also, that the Radical press are quoting with approbation some of Mr. Greeley's late editorial articles, and think he will "come out all right at last"—in favor of Grant and the extreme Radicals.

At the agricultural convention, held in Washington, which adjourned on Saturday last, a resolution was passed recommending that Congress increase the salary of the Commissioner to \$6,000 per annum. An "increase of salary" recommendation is very common in these days.

The House committee yesterday agreed to report a bill giving to the officers and men of the Kearsarge prize money for destroying the Confederate cruiser Alabama. The amount to be appropriated will be \$190,000.

The Shenandoah Valley says that there are quite a number of cases of pneumonia, and pleurisy in Shenandoah and Page counties.—The weather this winter has not been favorable to health.

Mr. H. W. Crittenden, living in the neighborhood of Rippon, Jefferson county, West Va., had a number of sheep—valued at more than a hundred dollars—killed by dogs, a few nights ago.

A contractor on the R. F. & P. Railroad extension informs the Virginia Star that if the present weather continues for fifteen days the cars will be running to Quantico.

A few drops of "conscience money" are reported as having fallen into the National Treasury in the last two weeks—some thirty or forty dollars in all.

It is feared that the melting of the snow on the line of the Pacific Railroad will cause much damage to the track in many places.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

In reply to an inquiry by an Assistant U. S. Treasurer, General Spinner writes to say that the contract with Adams' Express Company for the transmission of mutilated currency does not apply to any remittances made to Assistant Treasurers by others than officers of the U. S., and extends to only such remittances from such officers as are authorized to be made under the contract by instructions from the Treasury Department.

Yesterday in Clark county, two miles above New Albany, in Indiana, a log-house, in which resided a German and his wife, named Bentley, was found burned to the ground, and on searching the debris their remains were found in the cellar. Bentley sold a large lot of bacon yesterday, and it is supposed they were murdered for the money received and the house burned by the robbers to cover their crime.

Peter Cooper, of New York, has sent each Senator and member of Congress a pamphlet written by himself, entitled a communication showing the dangers of a war of commerce on all the great interests of our country. Mr. Cooper's views are strongly in favor of the protection of American labor.

A capias was served upon Governor Davis, of Texas, yesterday, and when asked if he would submit to arrest, he replied to the U. S. Marshal that the question of his arrest would be determined in a few days by the authorities at Washington, and that he would be protected by the National Government.

It was developed at an examination in New York yesterday that the President of a Lighterage Company in that city had paid \$130,000 to the Quarantine officers for the exclusive right to board vessels, and do all towing, lighterage of cargoes, transportation of passengers, &c.

Col. Robb, Collector of the port of Savannah, Ga., has tendered his resignation to the President. In his letter he says he is impelled to this course from a desire to promote, so far as any act of his can do, entire harmony in the ranks of the Republican party in Georgia.

Augustus Schell was last night installed as Grand Sachem of the New York Tammany. A committee was appointed to reorganize the Democratic party.

All the American agents of the Syndicate now in Europe, leave for the United States on the 24th instant, having wound up their transactions connected with the new loan there.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In the Richmond Chancery court on yesterday, (Judge Fitzhugh presiding), Rev. James Gibbons, qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the late Bishop John McGill, with John M. Higgins as his surety, the bond given being in the penalty of \$12,000.

The officers of the Attacks Guard, the only thoroughly organized company of colored volunteers in Richmond, have at last passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Military Examiners, and will be commissioned by the Governor.

The detectives in Richmond have arrested two young colored men, named Wyatt Thornton and Edward Robinson, charged with setting fire to Montague's shops, by which \$25,000 worth of property was destroyed. Thornton confessed, and implicated Robinson.

From Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
—RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Nothing of special interest has occurred in the Legislature to-day. The assessment bill was discussed in the House of Delegates, and the Debt question in the Senate.

During the morning hour, in the Senate, a report was made declaring it unnecessary to make any diminution in the clerical force at the capitol, or any reduction in the salaries. Retrenchment was the order of the day.

The House took up the bill taxing dogs and struck out the county of Stafford as coming within its provisions.

The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the bill in relation to fishing in the Rappahannock river.

W. R. Wentworth, Radical member of the House from Essex, was declared entitled to his seat, which had been contested.

The bill to incorporate the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge railroad company, was referred in the House to the Committee on Roads.

The House passed the Senate bill extending the charter of the Fredericksburg, Orange and Charlottesville railroad company, with amendments, and ordered to its engrossment, the bill incorporating the "Inebriates' Home."

The object of the bill is "the founding and maintenance by voluntary contributions or otherwise, of an institution for the love, care and reclamation of inebriates." It provides for the commitment by the legal authorities of any inebriate or habitual drunkard to the "Inebriates' Home," for medical treatment, "there to remain for one year, unless sooner discharged."

An adverse report was made in the Senate upon the bill concerning allowances to certain officers.

Bills were introduced in the House to-day, to prohibit the running of trains on Sundays, and to amend the code in relation to the writ of fieri facias.

Bills were introduced in the Senate to amend the general registration law, and to amend the code in relation to the removal of causes and bills were reported in relation to judgment liens, to amend the code concerning the duties and privileges of members of the Legislature, and in relation to attorneys at law generally.

The House passed the joint resolution asking Congress to impose a uniform tax on tobacco.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, which prohibits persons not residents of the State, from fishing July 1st to September 1st, in the waters of Virginia. Any person so fishing shall forfeit not less than \$25 nor more than \$250, in the discretion of the court, one half of the penalty to be paid over to the fisherman.

The Senate committee on the Library have made a report recommending that Dr. Bagby be made State Librarian until the next biennial election for State officers, and that Mr. Binford, the clerk to the secretary of the Commonwealth, be made Assistant Librarian. It provides for the appointment of Col. McDonald, Secretary of the Commonwealth, as Keeper of the Rolls. The fees which he shall receive as such, are to go into the Treasury.

A caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature was held last night, for the purpose of acting upon the report of the committee on the redistricting of the State for representation in Congress. The report was presented, read, and debated, and finally recommended. The committee met after the adjournment of the caucus, and resolved to report again the arrangement as to the first, second and third districts, but the arrangement of the other six districts was committed to a sub-committee.

There is no probability of an adjournment of the Legislature on the 4th of March, and an extension of the session for thirty days is a foregone conclusion.

Letter from Clarke Co.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WHITE POST, CLARKE CO., VA., Feb. 17.—Our long drought seems at length ended, and very little rain having yet fallen. There is some diversity of opinion as to what the effect produced upon the wheat crop by the dry weather will be; the prevailing one, however, is that the crop probably has not suffered very materially, and that the roots are firmly planted in the earth, the severe weather only affecting the leaf.

Much interest is manifested in the prospect of the speedy construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which is looked upon as a settled matter. This road passes north and south through the heart of the county, connecting with northern roads by way of Shepherdstown and Hagerstown, and with the Manassas Gap at Riverton. With such facilities to the various markets, lands must be enhanced in value and farming become more profitable. So mote it be.

The funding bill question has become quite a matter of debate, and, whereas, probably a majority of our citizens looked upon that measure as an unwise piece of legislation, in that it promised more than we were able in our distressed financial condition to comply with, yet they contemplated that some modification of the original measure should be speedily had, and the interest paid, not that the credit of the State should be so trifled with.

The "Dog Law," as passed by the Senate, does not commend itself to those who are desirous of adequate protection for sheep, and should it become a law I doubt very much if any county in the State would adopt it. Its defects are so glaring that they need not be pointed out. The trouble is, too many owners own dogs.

The January meeting of the Clarke Agricultural club was held at the residence of Capt. Wm. Nelson; the question for discussion being "the best and most economical mode of fencing." After a free and full discussion it was decided in favor of the post and rail (mortice fence). These meetings are held at the houses of the various members monthly—membership limited to twelve—and they are, no doubt, stimulating to an improved mode of farming, and very pleasant as social gatherings.

HAY.—There is a new trade being developed in Loudoun, which cannot but prove a source of great profit to our farmers in the future.—We mean the trade in hay. We have noticed a large quantity of baled hay passing our office, this winter, on its way for transportation over the W. & O. R. R., and we have no doubt that the farmers who have sent it to market, in this way, have been well paid for their trouble.

Loudoun is one of the finest grass countries in the world. It is impossible to estimate the amount which can be produced here if grass should be made a specialty, and the proper means should be used in its cultivation. The demand for hay in Alexandria and the cities of the District, is already very great and will of course constantly increase.

Many farmers in Montgomery county, Md., have made fortunes from their hay crops.—Why can't our farmers do the same thing? They can raise heavy crops, and they have the means furnished by the W. & O. R. R., of an easy and ready access to market, and when it is finished to Snickersville, the means thus furnished will be enlarged and extended to a larger number of our people.

The hay crop, in the future, will probably be one of the most profitable in Loudoun.—*Loudoun Enterprise.*

NEW CHEESE FACTORY.—There was a meeting of farmers at Circleville last week, having under consideration the expediency of establishing a factory at that point. Last season was very discouraging to many (on account of the drought), who were disposed to embark in the one at Hamilton, but all of them came out pecuniarily in better plight than they anticipated.—*Loudoun Enterprise.*

Coal and Iron in Virginia.

The immense coal and iron resources of Virginia formed the subject of an address, delivered by Gen. Imboden last evening, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, to an assemblage of members of the Legislature and citizens. The speaker presented in detail the extent and characteristics of the coal and iron deposits in Virginia, and so much of the great Alleghany coal fields in West Virginia, as will be opened up to iron manufacturers by the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Gen. Imboden said he quoted his facts from the investigations of such distinguished scientists as Rogers, Leslie, Armstrong, Maury, Daddon, and others, who have studied the geology and mineralogy of our State. The speaker referred in detail to the marvelous increase in the iron productions of the world during the last few years, and the immense consumption of iron in this country for railroads and the arts, giving interesting statistical data, and maintained that iron is bound to assume very large proportions as soon as the coals of the Kanawha are made available for this purpose by the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

He discussed the Richmond, the Piedmont (near Furlville) and the Dan river coal-fields, in Virginia, concluding that, except the latter, they would not contribute largely towards iron making. The Dan river field he considered very important when made available by the Norfolk and Great Western railroad for the reduction of the rich and abundant iron ores lying along that road to the westward. An analysis of the Dan river coal establishes its excellence, and recent explorations show that there are five good seams, ranging from three to eleven feet thick over an area of twenty to thirty square miles. He next took up the New river coal field, but assigned to it only a local value.

The great Alleghany coal field in the Kanawha Valley and its extension in extreme southwestern Virginia, he regarded as the great storehouse from which we are to draw our supplies of fuel to reduce the ores, not only of the great Valley of Virginia, but of Southwestern Virginia. For their full development the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, the James River and Kanawha canal, and branch roads to the Norfolk and Great Western—one down New river to the mouth of Greenbrier, and another to Pound Gap, on the Kentucky line—would be required, and will all be in operation in less than ten years.

He showed that the discovery of great and exhaustless masses of iron ore in Virginia were in strict conformity with certain recognized laws in the mineral kingdom, which point to Virginia as the most highly favored locality on the continent in this respect. Between the Blue Ridge and the head of tide-water, where the rocks are all plutonic and metamorphic, we have identically the same geological conditions that exist in the iron belt running through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Canada, and on the shores of Lake Superior to the south, reappearing in Missouri and extending southward from there to Georgia. But that nowhere is this metamorphic region richer in magnetic, specular and spathic ores than in at least a dozen Eastern Virginia counties, mainly bordering on the James and Dan rivers and their tributaries.

Passing from Eastern Virginia, he showed that in the great Valley range from Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac to Tennessee and Kentucky the hematite ores are found in absolute inexhaustible quantities, and all within easy reach of the Alleghany coal field. Already English and Northern iron-mongers are buying up these lands, especially on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and within five years more iron will be produced in Alleghany, Rockbridge and Augusta counties than the whole State now produces.

He believed a consolidated railroad power coextensive with the Union, a safe counterpoise to sectional domination, would give us steady protection through the tariff, open our mines, and build our furnaces, give the black man employment in these new fields, and surer agriculture to the intelligent white small farmer with the aid of his machinery and superior skill.

With this future in prospect, he expressed the earnest hope that the young sons of Virginia would stick to the grand old State and share in the glory of rebuilding her fortunes on the eternal foundations which God has laid in her hills and mountains, and not go off to other lands, where sooner or later, their hearts will turn with yearning to the homes of their childhood, from which they should never have wandered.—*Rich. Whig.*

SUMAC BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA.—Efforts are being made in Congress to get sumac placed on the free list. Public meetings to remonstrate against this action of Congress have been held in one or more adjacent counties, and others are moving in the matter.

There is annually paid out of Richmond city alone for sumac leaves over a hundred thousand dollars. This large amount is scattered over the eastern and southern portion of the State, and goes to help mostly those who are needy.

Before the war there were only four sumac mills in the southern country, and the amount ground out was limited to less than a thousand tons. The production, in fact, amounted in a money value to less than \$50,000. Now there are about seventeen mills in Virginia, tons of sumac ground out last year 5,000 tons of sumac, worth at least \$300,000 at present prices.

We give below a list of sumac-grinders referred to all of whom are in Virginia:

James E. McGraw, Alexandria; E. Rosenthal, Alexandria; Lowenstein & Co., Newtown; R. T. Knox, Fredericksburg; John G. Hunkamp, Fredericksburg; William H. Russell, Fredericksburg; Waite, Miller & Co., Culpeper; William T. Smith, Gordonsville; Hulst & King, Richmond; G. C. Harbin & Co., Richmond; Hunkamp & Boughan, Tappanhook; German Smith, Winchester; Louisa Manufacturing Company, Louisa Courthouse; Halstead & Co., Petersburg; McAtee Brothers, Front Royal. The heaviest operator in American sumac is John G. Hunkamp, who grinds out at his two mills 4,000 tons a year. The next is German Smith, who grinds some 700 tons yearly. Three firms in Richmond ground last year 1,000 tons. The usual product of a mill is from 200 to 400 tons a year. German Smith has three mills, John G. Hunkamp two, and Hulst & King, of Richmond, are putting up a second mill for next season.—*Rich. Dis.*

THE OYSTER LAW.—A letter in the Norfolk Journal from Mathews C. H., 17th inst., says: "The special venire emanated to try the case of the Commonwealth vs. John M. Basile, captain of the sloop Flora, for a violation of the oyster law, by dredging near Gwyn's Island, in Mathews county, rendered a verdict of guilty, and assessed his fine at \$500. What is remarkable, this is the first case in which the Commonwealth has obtained a judgment out of hundreds that have been tried in this county. Out of twenty-eight Commonwealth's cases on the docket, this is only the second one that has been concluded up to this time. A plea of demurrer against the constitutionality of the first section of the act entitled an act imposing a tax on oysters, was very ably argued, but was not sustained."

CIVIL SERVICE.—The advisory civil service board has almost completed its arrangements for carrying into effect the new civil service rules in their full extent. The examining boards for the Departments, provided for in the eighth Department, have not been designated yet by the President, but the appointments will probably be delayed so as to embarrass or retard the execution of the plans of the advisory board.—*Wash. Rep.*

Paris was greatly excited yesterday over the reported Bonapartist conspiracy.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA.—L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal; Session 1871-72.—List of Students Distinguished at the Intermediate Examination.
Orthography.—First Rank.—Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Brown, Kentucky; R. John Castleman, Alexandria; Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Frank P. Jones, Maryland; Frank B. Painter, Maryland; T. Addison Perkins, Louisville, Ky.; Frederick Sale, Liberty; Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg; Henderson Suter, Jr., Liberty; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.; J. Hepburn Yarnall, Georgetown, D. C.

Second Rank.—Thomas Antisell, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Edward E. Billings, New York City; Henry L. Billings, New York City; Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Andrew C. Fisher, West Virginia; Charles D. Harrison, Baltimore, Md.; James Y. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank F. Prestman, Alexandria.

Third Rank.—Percy Montague, Richmond; William T. Snyder, Georgetown, D. C.; S. F. Fowles Wood, Washington, D. C.
English Grammar.—Horace Hardy, Norfolk.

Geography.—First Class.—Charles G. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.

Second Class.—William S. Goodrich, Maryland.

Sacred History.—First Class.—Addison B. Atkins, Jr., Georgetown, D. C.; Edward E. Billings, New York City; Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Travers Daniel, Richmond; Andrew C. Fisher, West Virginia; Richard N. Hamilton, Mississippi; Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Frank P. Jones, Maryland; James Y. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Percy Montague, Richmond; Thomas J. Packard, Theological Seminary; T. Addison Perkins, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg; Henderson Suter, Jr., Liberty; Wm. W. Walker, Theological Seminary; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.

Second Class.—Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria; William F. Funsten, Fairfax; Charles D. Harrison, Baltimore, Md.; Frank F. Prestman, Alexandria; Frederick Sale, Liberty; John F. Slaughter, Jr., Lynchburg; Wm. T. Snyder, Georgetown, D. C.; George H. Terrett, Jr., Fairfax; Frank P. Yarnall, Clarke; J. Hepburn Yarnall, Georgetown, D. C.

Third Class.—Thomas Antisell, Jr., Washington, D. C.; William S. Goodrich, Maryland; Archie R. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel Porcher, South Carolina; Charles G. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.; Baldwin Walker, Theological Seminary.

Book Keeping.—Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Andrew C. Fisher, West Virginia; William F. Funsten, Fairfax; Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.; Frank B. Whiting, Clarke; S. F. Fowles Wood, Washington, D. C.

Latin.—First Class.—Thomas J. Packard, Theological Seminary.

Second Class.—Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Henderson Suter, Jr., Liberty; William W. Walker, Theological Seminary.

Third Class.—R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.

Fourth Class.—Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Missouri.

Greek.—First Class.—Thomas J. Packard, Theological Seminary.

Second Class.—Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Henderson Suter, Jr., Liberty; William W. Walker, Theological Seminary.

Third Class.—R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria.

Fourth Class.—C. Baldwin Walker, Theological Seminary.

French.—First Class.—Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Frank P. Jones, Maryland; Frank B. Painter, Maryland; Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg.

Second Class.—R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria; Thomas J. Packard, Theological Seminary; J. Hepburn Yarnall, Georgetown, D. C.

Third Class.—Andrew C. Fisher, West Virginia; William F. Funsten, Fairfax.

German.—Edward E. Billings, New York City; Charles D. Harrison, Baltimore, Md.; Frank B. Painter, Maryland.

Mathematics.—First Class.—[Algebra and Trigonometry.]—Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg; William W. Walker, Theological Seminary.

Second Class.—[Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.]—Andrew C. Fisher, West Virginia; Charles D. Harrison, Baltimore, Md.; Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Frank P. Jones, Maryland; Thomas J. Packard, Theological Seminary; Henderson Suter, Jr., Liberty; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.

Third Class.—[Arithmetic.]—R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria; John A. Cowan, Rockingham; Travers Daniel, Richmond; Archie R. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Class.—[Arithmetic.]—Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; John F. Slaughter, Jr., Lynchburg; C. Baldwin Walker, Theological Seminary; William F. Funsten, Fairfax.

Fifth Class.—[Arithmetic.]—Horace Hardy, Norfolk.

Mental Arithmetic.—First Class.—F. Brown, Kentucky; Jacob Brittingham, Northampton; Richard N. Hamilton, Mississippi; Edward S. Jones, Jr., Maryland; Percy Montague, Maryland; Frank B. Painter, Maryland; Samuel Porcher, South Carolina.

Second Class.—Edward E. Billings, New York City; Travers Daniel, Richmond; Charles D. Harrison, Baltimore, Md.; Frank P. Jones, Maryland; James Y. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Addison Perkins, Louisville, Ky.; John F. Slaughter, Jr., Lynchburg; Joseph C. Waters, Georgetown, D. C.; Frank B. Whiting, Clarke.

Third Class.—Thomas Antisell, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert Barclay, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Allen Castleman, Alexandria; William F. Funsten, Fairfax; Benjamin F. Knapp, St. Louis, Mo.; Archie R. Lockwood, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles G. Talcott, Georgetown, D. C.; C. Baldwin Walker, Theological Seminary; J. Hepburn Yarnall, Georgetown, D. C.

Fourth Class.—William S. Goodrich, Maryland.

*Note.—The names of those Students who attained in examination nine-tenths of the maximum are marked with a star. Three fourths only of the whole value are necessary for a Certificate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone explained at what time the Alabama case was officially received at the Foreign Office. When he first saw the case he regarded it as an able document, but was afterwards surprised to find that important cases other than those of the Alabama were introduced.

It is "reported" that the Pope has signed a decree convoking an Ecumenical Council to assemble either in the Island of Malta or in the Tyrol, and that when the Council meets the Pope will leave Rome. This is only "report."

Baron Gerolt, late German Ambassador at Washington, has been liberally pensioned by the Emperor and assigned a place in the Privy Council, with the title of "Excellency."

The Austrian Reichsrath has passed a compulsory election bill, which will have the effect of more closely binding the Provinces to the Crown.

Gens. Von Moltke and Von Roon have been created life Peers, and will take seats in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet.

A cable dispatch announces that Viscount Monk, formerly Governor General of Canada, is to be appointed Viceroy of India.

LIST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Postoffice, February 20, 1871.
Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.
If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.
Butler, Miss Susan, Hamilton, R. S.
Blackburn, Miss Ada, Harrison, John W.
Butler, Edward, Hunter, Miss Mary
Butler, Joe, col, Harris, Miss Minny
Banton, Mahlon, Irvin, W.
Beach, Miss Mattie, Jackson, Frances
Bradshaw, Mrs. M. E., Jones, Miss Margaret
Beale, S. F. G., Jones, Rev. Philip
Cabel, T. E., King, Thomas
Chapman, Miss Eveline, Mitchell, Jas. E.
Crats, Elizabeth, Nickings, Mary C.
Cohen, Joseph, Steele, Lloyd
Curtis, William, Nolen, Laura C.
Clare, Alice, Phillips, Miss Jennie
Dade, Miss Ella, Rowland, Mrs. Ann A.
Dickinson, Shelton, Slaughter, Aaron, col.
Fowle, John T., Stanton, Miss Eliza
Faunce, Christopher, Shortt, Louisa
Fordan, Rebecca, col, Smith, Mrs. Lizzie
Filmer, George, Sevin & Son, Messrs.
Gehr, D., Valentine, Mrs. America
Goings, Lucy, Willis, Jane
Feb 21-11
N. P. TRIST, P. M.

CORRECTION.

Alexandria Market, February 21, '72.

Flour, Superfine	87 00	7 75
Extra	8 00	8 25
Family	9 00	9 50